

basal ones long petioled, 6-10 cm. long (incl. petiole), upper ones reduced to sheaths, hispidly hairy; sheaths scarious-margined, ciliate; petioles hispidly hairy, grooved above, 1.5-4 cm. long; ultimate leaflets ovate-oblong, pinnatifid into ovate rounded, ciliate, mucronulate, hispid, of 0.15-0.2×0.1 cm. segments. Umbels compound, leaf-opposed, subsessile or width 0.06 (0.2) cm. long peduncles; rays 3-4 (-6), longer than the peduncles, glabrous, 0.3-1 (-2) cm. long. Involucral bracts 0 or rarely one linear-subulate, ciliate, 0.3-0.5 cm. long; involucels 4.5, entire, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, ciliate longer than the pedicels 0.18-0.2 (-0.25) cm. long. Flowers 3-5, white, pedicels glabrous, 0.1-0.3 (-0.8) cm. long; Calyx limb obscure. Petals 5, white, ovate-oblong, emarginate due to inflexed obtusely apiculate tip, 0.05 cm. long. Stamens 5, filaments linear, glabrous, 0.03-0.04 cm. long, anthers ovoid. Ovary hispid, styles 2, very short. Fruits ovoid-oblong, beaked, hispid with uncinata, bristly hairs or tubercles, 0.3 (-0.4) (incl. beak)×0.2-0.3 cm.; primary ridges obscure, secondary ones absent or obsolete.

Flowers & Fruits: April-June.

Specimens examined: UTTAR PRADESH: Dehra Dun, Kanpur (near Survey of India), C. R. Babu 35225 (BSD): Very rare, on waste places.

It is not possible to ascertain when and how this plant was introduced into India.

CENTRAL NATIONAL HERBARIUM,  
BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,  
HOWRAH,  
April 25, 1968.

C. R. BABU

### 31. A NEW NAME IN *CAMPANULA* LINN. (CAMPANULACEAE)

#### *Campanula wallichii* nom. nov.

*C. canescens* Wäll. (Cat. no. 1289, 1829, nom. nud.) ex DC. Prodr. 7:473, 1838 (non Roth, 1827), Hook. f. & Thoms. in Journ. Linn. Soc. 2:23, 1857; Boiss. Fl. Orient. 3:934, 1875; Clarke in Fl. Brit. Ind. 3:439, 1881; Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon 3:60, 1895; Duthie, Fl. Upp. Gang. Plain. 1:499, 1905; Gamble, Fl. Presid. Madras 739, 1921; Haines, Bot. Bih. & Oris. 4:503, 1922. *C. benthamii* Wäll. (Cat. no. 1289, 1829, nom. nud.) ex DC. Prodr.

7:473, 1838 (pro syn.). *Cephalostigma spathulatum* Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 422, 1864 (non *Campanula spathulata* Sibth. & Sm. 1806).

Type: Wallich 1289 (CAL-isotype).

*Distribution*: India, Burma and Afghanistan.

The widely accepted binomial *Campanula canescens* Wall. ex DC. (1838) for this plant is unfortunately a later homonym of *C. canescens* Roth (1827) which is *Phyteuma canescens* (Roth) Walds. & Kitaib, and should be rejected according to Art. 64 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1966). The next name *C. benthamii* Wall. is also invalid, as it is a *nomen nudum*. The specific name *spathulatum* from *Cephalostigma spathulatum* Thwaites, is not available either for the present plant, as the specific name has already been used previously for three different plants in the genus *Campanula* Linn. Since there is no other published epithet for this plant, the author proposes the above new name, *C. wallichii*, for this interesting plant. The author's basis for the rejection of *C. canescens* Roth is the information given in the index Kewensis 401, 1895.

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C. R. BABU

### 32 *GNETUM ULA* BRONGN. FROM RAYALASEEMA, ANDHRA PRADESH—A NEW RECORD

*Gnetum ula* Brongn. (*G. scandens* Brandis) was found growing abundantly, as a liana, reaching the tops of trees in the Savaralakkuppadi forest of Chittoor District during February 1968. The Savaralakkuppadi is a deciduous forest of Seshachalam hill range with patches of evergreen vegetation. Since *Gnetum ula* is recorded so far only from western and some parts of the eastern coast of India, its occurrence in Rayalaseema forms a new distribution for this interesting taxon.

The luxuriant growth of male and female plants with cones in different stages of development attracted attention from a distance at the time of collection. For a full description of this plant, see Bharadwaja (1957)

A number of male and female plants were collected and examined and it was found that this taxon is in conformity with that of *Gnetum ula* Brongn. of Bharadwaja (1957).